





# SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship *Ulica*, Fell, arrived on Thursday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th October, we have received Paris papers of the 25th, and Havre of the 26th ult.

The papers contain very little news of interest.

The French money market was easier. **PARIS, Oct. 24.**—Four per cents, 105.95 a 106. Three per cents, 78.85 a 79.5.

**EXCHANGE, 21st Oct.**—There is to-day a continued and firm rise in the funds. The three per cents went beyond 79, at and below which point they had long fluctuated. Business was very animated. A slight improvement occurred in Spanish Securities.

The Swiss Diet was in session, and had named a committee to consider and report upon the difficulties with France.

M. de Montebello, not being able to pay the interest, as it became due, on the foreign debt of Spain, offered instead, orders upon the revenue of Cuba. Some of the French creditors had taken measures to attach Spanish government funds in the hands of the Paris bankers. The French government, it is said, would also insist that M. de Montebello should preserve good faith with the foreign creditors.

A Paris paper of Oct. 22, states, that M. Demetz, a counsellor of the Royal Court, has just received from the Government a mission to the United States, the object of which is to obtain what is the least costly mode of establishing the penitentiary system.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

**PARIS, Oct. 21.**—A letter from Bucharest, of the 25th September, gives the following interesting details of the evacuation of the fortress of Sallistria by the Russians:—

"Orders have arrived for the final and positive evacuation of the fortress of Sallistria. The Russian Commandant Olenitz caused the necessary preparations to be made. The embarkation of the effect, and hospital stores was carried on with renewed activity; and on the 11th inst. the Pacha Seyd, Pacha of Kuteckuck, announced his intention of entering to take possession on the morning of that day. Accordingly about 1 o'clock, the Pacha landed, having come down the Danube. He was received by the staff of the Russian Commandant Olenitz, and Colonel Blay, and proceeded on to the town, where a house, miserable enough, had been prepared for him. That evening he dined with Colonel Olenitz, and on the 12th, the following day, a review of the Russian troops remaining in garrison took place there, to the number of about 2000. After the review they commenced their embarkation for the opposite side of the Danube. The embarkation lasted the remainder of that day and a part of the 13th. Meantime the Cossacks, about 500 strong, had been drawn from the lines, and took up the position on the outskirts of the town to carry into effect the sanitary precaution which have been adopted by the Russians to prevent contact with those beyond the lines. These Cossacks were the last embarked, and upon their quitting, Colonel Olenitz formally presented the three keys of the fortress to the Pacha, and the necessary papers were then signed and exchanged. The Russian troops performed the quarantine at Calarash, and will move on thence by Tova and Jassay to Bessarabia.

Thus has the much talked of avant poste of the Russians been evacuated, after many difficulties and much severe opposition, which have, however, given way before the firmness of those opposed to Russia and its designs. It was with much pleasure that I perceived the British and French agents in the principalities on the beach of Sallistria, waiting the arrival of the Pacha, and I remarked the look of pleasure the Pacha gave on learning who they were. Their presence did not apparently confer an equal pleasure to the Russians, whose civilities on the occasion seemed forced. Messrs Colquhoun and Meinant, the agents above alluded to, waited afterwards on the Pacha, and offered him their warm congratulations on the occasion. The present holders of the fortress will have much to do to make the place habitable. The town has been reduced to a wretched state, and were a most desolate appearance. Everything that could be carried off has been transported either to Ismail or to the opposite side of the river, where they had been sold by auction. The barracks are sadly dilapidated, and the houses occupied by the officers will need much to be done to them before even the troops can occupy them.

"The fortress is at present garrisoned by a detachment of Turkish soldiers from Cutsekuk. We are now looking forward with anxiety and patience to the moment when these principalities will also be quit of their troublesome guests. Their absence will have a moral effect upon the country, which cannot but prove beneficial to it, for even the wily intrigues of Russian agents here will lose much of their effect when not backed by a show of military force.

**AGENTS.**—A letter from Bona:—On the 9th, Ahmed Bey attacked our camp with 4000 men. Youssouf immediately went to meet the enemy with his own hand. He placed in the rear of his cavalry four small pieces of cannon given him by Marshal Clausel, which, when he opened his ranks, threw the enemy into the greatest confusion. Twenty heads have been sent here; and sixty-eight were counted on the soldier's bayonets as they returned to the camp. This was a

brilliant affair and a good beginning. Unfortunately the two squadrons of light cavalry had returned to the camp. On the 8th, 25 men and two officers encountered 300 of Ahmed's infantry in the mountains, and put them to flight after a desperate combat, in which the sabres of our soldiers were all bent by hard fighting. Captain Gallias, who commanded the detachment, signalled himself in a remarkable manner. Such is the good news we received on our arrival.

**BOX, Oct. 11.**—The object of my present letter is to give you some details of the events which have occurred here since the arrival of Gen. Crezel. On the day of his arrival an engagement, unattended by any result, took place at a short distance from the camp. You are aware, as I announced in my last, that the Zouaves and Arabs who are hostile to us in our neighborhood, in union with the Kababes and the Charbonniers. The next day they attacked the workman at our posts, and the light cavalry who were working at the fountain.—They wounded one and carried off two, whose bodies next day were found with the heads cut off. A detachment of cavalry was immediately sent off in this direction, but the troops allowed themselves to be too much earned away by their ardor, and, falling into an ambush, were obliged to re-descend under the fire of the enemy. The Mamelukes whom they had set free, upon this abandoned the position occupied by Marechek Yazar, who had been killed the day before by a musket ball. Captain Vallas, already distinguished by his bravery, had, under these circumstances, an opportunity of giving a fresh proof of his intrepidity. It is to his coolness and presence of mind that our safety is due. Surrounded by the Arabs who missed him, although they fired with the points of their muskets almost close to his body, he dispersed them, and rallied his handful of men, after having received three wounds from the yatagans, of which it is hoped he will soon recover.

But all this has only been a prelude to greater events. The day before yesterday the camp of Ahran was attacked on three points by three bodies of Arabs, consisting about 1500 or 2000. One of these commanded by Benaissez, the Ago of the Bey of Constantine; another by Reschli and Beniaoul; and the third by the Kaifa of Lykel. Joseph sailed out immediately with his troops and artillery and attacked the enemy in the most sudden and vigorous manner. Relying entirely upon himself (being otherwise unsupported), he dispersed them, although he had to engage, one after the other, the three squadrons who had united for the purpose of destroying one camp and carrying off the head of our Bey of Ahran. The combat lasted from 6 in the morning to the same hour in the evening, and finished by the retaking of the camp which had been carried off by the armed tribes, at the moment when the enemy were making preparations to pass the foot of the Seybouse. The last blow produced complete confusion among the Arabs, and they immediately regained the neighboring mountain, leaving about 100 men killed, 1 prisoner and about 300 horses. They had also about 100 wounded who effected their escape. Our Turkish artillery kept up a constant fire. Our force did not exceed 1000 or 1200 men, and we have only to regret a loss of 2 killed and a dozen wounded.

Yesterday, General Crezel, with the regiment of light cavalry and all the infantry which he could take away, set out to pursue the enemy, and attacked the camp of Achmer Bey, which it is stated, is at Guelma. We have as yet received no intelligence of the success of the expedition, though we hope that it will this evening return to our camp.

We have received information of the arrival of the 47th regiment, and are waiting for his corps, which has been conveyed to its destination in two steamboats and one commercial vessel employed as a transport, on board of which there were camp equipage and camp hospital. We have also on board here the Lieutenant-General, who is coming to make all the arrangements for the expedition to Constantine which is now decided on. A great part of the stores of the army are here.

The steamboats leave again this evening to transport fresh troops so as to increase the whole number of those employed in the expedition to 12,000 men.

**SPAIN.** According to accounts received from Cordova, we give the following authentic details of the horrible excesses committed in that town by the Carlists. No distinction, however, was made between the hours of the Christians and the Carlists. The pillage was general. In many houses, nothing was left. The lives of the inhabitants alone were spared. It is, however, proper to state that the authors of the most serious disorders were the peasants of Ste. Marine and St. Laurent. The pillage commenced after the gates were opened to the rebels. The Carlist Junta levied a forced contribution of 1000 reals on the Counts de Carbirana and de Horencos, and 5000 on the Marquis de Bona Megi.—This may give an idea of the charges with which others have been aggrieved. The arrests which have been made and the extensive contributions imposed upon the richest inhabitants have so general, that in the town of Cordova, since the rebels have quitted, there are only women, peasants and country people to be seen in the streets. All the rest of the population has been carried off by the rebels. We do not yet know what the Queen's troops are doing. For eight entire days the divisions of Gomez, Cabrera, Quiroz, Serrador, Parillos and Orejita, have been reposing themselves and loading themselves with booty here with impunity; although their united

force does not consist of more than 8,000 men. The fort in which the National Guards were entrenched would not have surrendered, if the Carlist chief seeing the useless efforts of the 5 or 7000 men who attacked it, had not brought the wife of Diego Jover before the batteries, and stated that she should be put to death if the National Guards did not capitulate. Similar menaces made against the daughters of one of the commanders, determined the defenders of the fort to surrender. All the National Guards taken prisoners were on the 7th conveyed from San Jacinto. We are ignorant of their destination. Since the retreat of the rebels, a junta has been established here to maintain order till the arrival of the Queen's troops.

Letters from Lugo, written by an officer of General Poen's division, confirm what has been said about the forced marches which this division made in pursuit of a Carlist column in march to the Asturias. This band is not satisfied with putting all the young men in requisition, it even recruits women, with a view of obtaining considerable ransom. The peasants come to us to complain of the dreadful excesses which have been committed in their villages. The scene which their devastated state presents is truly heart-rending. Our column consisting of a force of 7000 infantry, and 700 cavalry, vigorously pursues the rebels; we are resolved to come up with them, should it be even in hell; there are not more than 4000 of them, and they are only a day's march in advance.

**MADRID, Oct. 16.**—Royal Order.—Your Excellency—I have communicated to Her Majesty the Queen Regent, a report of the commander of the squadron of cavalry at the depot of the regiment of Navarre established at Gaudra, stating that desertion is frequent here, because the magistrates not only refuse to apprehend, but even protect deserters. In consequence, her Majesty the Queen in order to prevent conduct so hurtful to the service, requires from the military chiefs a strict execution of the ordinance on the army, and desires that his resolution should be communicated to the Ministers of the Interior, that he may order the political chiefs of provinces to apply to deserters the articles of the general ordinance of the army.

A royal decree, dated Oct. 12, suppresses the tax levied by the commanders of the order of Knights of Calatrava on the salaries of the domestics attached to their persons.

The Captain General of Old Castile, writes from Leonon the 12th inst., that the rebels were then at Riello; and that, to assist him in his operations, he had placed the province under martial law. The national militia were ready to march on whatever point the Captain General might think proper.

A letter from Victoria of the 11th says:—"The headquarters of the army of the north are at present in this town, together with the 1st and 2d divisions. Nothing new has taken place along the enemy's lines."

**SWITZERLAND.**—BERNE, Oct. 20.—Second sitting of the Diet.—The directory has reported the measures adopted by it and the cantons for the execution of the conclusion with respect to the refugees. This report shows that its execution has in part taken place, there still remains much to be done. Zurich proposed the nomination of commission which should be charged to make a report upon the measure which ought to be adopted. Schwytz made a fine discourse on the inconveniences to which they may be exposed by receiving the refugees. Glaris, which has not yet named its federal representatives, declared it by no means wished to oppose the execution of the conclusion; this state will name its representatives forthwith. St. Gall re-nounced its protest against the right of the Diet to adopt the conclusion but nevertheless submits to it. Vaud opposed the centralization of the police, as being anti-federal; it adheres to this conviction in the interest of all the cantons; but it has just made had been painful, but it has cheerfully made it for the good of the union. Neuchatel pertinaciously insisted on the motives which ought to lead to a speedy and complete execution of the conclusion especially on the engagement undertaken in the note addressed to France. Vaud stated that in warmth and perseverance of Neuchatel, if perceived a doubt as to the good will of the cantons to execute the conclusion. Neuchatel declared that was by no means its object. Vaud congratulated itself at having avoided this categorical declaration. The nomination of a commission composed of five members was unanimously agreed on.

When the courier left the Burgomaster Hoss had been named at the first ballot; the Burgomaster Bouchard at the second.—*[L. Helvetie.]*

**BALE, Campagne.**—Oct. 21st. The Commission has its report relative to the affair of the brothers Wahl de Mithausen. In this affair as in every other, the Duke of Montebello has shown himself to be under the dominion of passion and arrogance; and, far from understanding the duties of his place, he had said to the deputies, "You are an ungrateful people; you owe to France the existence of your canton, and see how you treat the French!" They replied to him that "in our quarrel with the city of Bale, France has given us no assistance either directly or indirectly, nor even the smallest encouragement. Not one of our deputies had spoken to the French Ambassador before the 3d of August."

After that event he demanded an interview with our Ambassador at Zurich, and he then declared Bole-Campagne had rendered great services to the Swiss

and to the new order of things in general; that "the people were attached to their new institutions, and were firmly resolved to defend them; and now we are left that we owe our existence to France!" At another time the French Ambassador having reproached the Deputy of Bale-Campagne for his vote in the Diet on the French note, the latter felt himself obliged to tell him, "that he was responsible only to the Council of Cantons for his vote in the Diet." Many other instances of the same kind might be mentioned.—*Republican Swiss.*

The last Richmond Enquirer has the following just observations on the vote by which Mr. Van Buren has been elevated to the Presidency:—*Globe.*

"We rejoice almost as much in the way in which Mr. Van Buren will be elected, as in his success. He is voted in upon sectional grounds. He is no geographical candidate. His ticket embraces the votes of the extremes of the Union—from Maine as well as Louisiana. He has received votes on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line—on both sides of the Mississippi—on both sides of the Ohio—in the North as well as the South—in the West as well as the East—from the slaveholding as well as the non-slaveholding States. He has been elected by a great majority, on political principles, without regard to territorial lines. For the first time, Virginia has voted for a President beyond the Potomac. For the first time, the majority of the Southern States have voted for a Northern Candidate. Virginia stands in the same ranks with her noble neighbor, North Carolina, and Alabama, and Louisiana, and Arkansas, and most probably Mississippi. We hail the signs with pleasure, because they are calculated to knit the Union firmer together, and to dissipate the designs of those who might have looked to the plan of a Southern Confederacy. Nothing is calculated to throw us upon such a scheme, but the one desperate and ultimate alternative, for which the fanatics will be held accountable to their injured and insulted country."

"With an election conducted on such principles, and consummated in the spirit of the American Union, we hope to see the North animated by a congenial spirit—respecting our civil institutions and our sacred rights—and considering us as brethren of the same common country—entitled not only to the strict justice, but the kindred liberality which alone can bind this Union together. Need we add that we should never have given our vote to Martin Van Buren if we had not calculated upon his manifesting this American spirit—as well as strictly construing the Constitution, and respecting the rights of the States, as well as the Union of the States?"

From the Missouri Courier.

The election has passed almost without observation or comment. The Jackson men relied on their strength, and the whigs were conscious of their weakness, and both parties staid at home, no excitement, no struggle, all passed away in harmony and peace. The aggregate result as far as heard from, are about the same as in August last.

The administration of General Jackson has been sustained by the people of the United States; his measures have resulted in the unexampled prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people. He entered his administration with a debt of fifty-eight millions of dollars, hanging like an incubus over our finances; he leaves it with a surplus in the Treasury of at least a similar amount. Such has been the administration which was to ruin our country, by its extravagance. The Bank which with its vast capital of \$35,000,000, was to sustain our country, its commerce, and power, has been prostrated, and its influence and strength annihilated, and the Treasury now contains a capital nearly double to that of the Bank itself. Where are the results predicted by the panic men? They have never been seen nor felt. Our march is onward, defying calculation, and outstripping the imagination.

Such is the universal confidence in the present administration that all parties repose in tranquillity. The people are universally engaged in the improvement of the country, and laying a foundation for the future fortune of their children; men of every class and profession, conscious that agriculture is the foundation of the prosperity of every nation, are purchasing land for themselves and their children.

**THURSDAY DEPARTMENT.**  
Dec. 2, 1835.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 1st July last, directing that, "during the ensuing recess of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft; and, also, the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice, that "the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, was, on the 1st instant \$12,899,167 49, and "the amount standing to the credit of the disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was \$1,177,219 38. Of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, the sum of \$430,822 64 belong to special trusts, and is not applicable to the public service.

**LEVI WOODBURY,**  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
The Concord Daily Patriot of the 22d inst.—(the first and specimen number of

a daily paper, from the Patriot establishment, which is to be issued during the session of the Legislature) contains the message of Gov. Hill, transmitted to both Houses on that day. Like every thing from the pen of Gov. Hill, it is able and direct; presenting the several subjects requiring legislative action, in a manner at once clear and concise.

The local affairs of the state, notwithstanding a partial failure of the crops, are represented as in a flourishing condition—every branch of industry yielding even more than the ordinary returns—and requiring little or no aid from legislative regulation. Among the subjects of more general interest noticed in the message, is the disposition of that portion of the revenue which is to be deposited with the State Treasurer, under the late law of Congress. Estimating the sum which will be in the United States treasury, subject to distribution on the 1st of January next, at \$35,000,000, the portion to be distributed to New Hampshire will be something more than \$800,000. Governor Hill, with an eye to the true intent of the distribution bill, and with a view to retain the share of the State within the reach of the authorities responsible for its repayment, recommends that it be loaned, on undoubted security, and that the interest, which he contends is all that fairly belongs to the State, shall be exclusively applied towards the discharge of the ordinary expenses of Government.

Upon this legislature devolves the choice of a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next. This, with the formation of the electoral college recently chosen, and the regulation of the assessment of public taxes, being accomplished, there would seem to be nothing unusual, the message concludes, requiring a protracted session.—*Albany Argus.*

From the Buffalo Patriot & Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 16.

**THE DEDHAM PATRIOT.**

This paper came to us yesterday, filled with good matter. We know of few periodicals of more spirit and talent. We give the following specimen.

*Original Anecdote of Ethan Allen.*—An old gentleman of Vermont has told us an anecdote of Ethan Allen, the revolutionary hero, which we have never seen in print, but which is nevertheless historically true. About forty years since Allen was sued for a note of about one hundred pounds. As it was not convenient for him to pay it he employed Chittenden, the lawyer, to manage the case in Court, and get it put over to the next term. When the case came on, Chittenden accordingly appeared, and as the note was signed by a witness who lived at a distance, he got up, and dated the signature, knowing that the witness could not be produced during the session, and he should thus obtain the delay his client wished. The denial of the signature therefore was a mere finesse, and perfectly understood by the Court; but Allen chanced to be in the court house at the time, and he viewed the matter in a more serious light. Rushing up to the bar and clenching his fists, he made the following address:—"Lawyer Chittenden, I did not employ you to come here and tell a barefaced lie! I did sign the note, and I won't deny it, may it please your honors! that's my signature, and that's a good note. I honestly owe the money and mean honestly to pay it. All I want is that your honors should put it over to the next court, and by that time I shall have the cash from Boston, and will pay every farthing of it." The result was that by consent of parties, the case was continued to the next term. Such were the notions of honesty entertained by a soldier of the olden times, that he could not bear even a fiction of law to deny the obligation of a paper to which his signature was attached.

The innuendo remarks in the late Paris journals—bare assertions not being tolerated—lead one to infer that the present ministry of Louis Phillip have already made overtures to Don Carlos to aid him. The French auxiliary legion on the frontiers, have been discharged from their former duty; and are likely to be sent to Algiers.

It is scarcely to be doubted that Louis Phillip will join the holy alliance in restoring absolutism in the Spanish Peninsula; and it is not unlikely that Spain will make an attempt to re-union Mexico as formerly—unless Santa Anna be liberated in time to recover his former power: for he alone is able to defeat the movements of the Spanish party in Mexico.—*N. O. Standard.*

Some gentleman recently from Mexico applaud the enthusiasm of the volunteers from the country parts, against Texas. They are represented to have entered the capital bound together in scores and dozes so to restrain their ardor and impetuosity.—*Id.*

The houses of New Orleans appear inadequate to accommodate the number of families—resident or visiting strangers. All the hotels are filled, and private boarding houses. It is very difficult for single gentlemen to find furnished rooms of any respectability, less than for \$25 per month—a sum which would comfortably support a family in Boulogne and other cities of France; yet this is exclusive of boarding, washing and etceteras.

Rents are in consequence very high. A common store brings 2500 to 3000 annually for merchants; and private houses command high rents, as they are very few in number to the demand for them.

The crop of last year in Mississippi, has been estimated at from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars. In 5 years it is said to have quadrupled.

In 1673, there were only six stago coahces in England that ran daily.

Last year the value of the real estate of the city of New York was 144,000,000, this year 300,000,000.

## Glorious Commencement For 1837.

**\$30,000!!**

25,000 dollars! 20,000 dollars! 15,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars! 1,000 dollars! 500 dollars! 250 dollars! 100 dollars! 50 dollars! 25 dollars! 10 dollars! 5 dollars! 2 dollars! 1 dollar!

S. J. SYLVESTER offers to his friends and correspondents a handsome New-Year's Present in the following BRILLIANT list of Schemes to be drawn in the month of January, 1837. So great a number of LARGE CAPITALS are rarely offered in one month, and they are all well deserving of attention.

**3 PRIZES OF 30,000 dollars each.**  
4 " 20,000 " "  
2 " 25,000 " "

ALL to be drawn in the month of January. Let there be no delay in addressing your orders to S. J. SYLVESTER, 139 Broadway, New York.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Extra Class No. 1, for 1837. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1837.

## SCHEME.

**20,000 dollars,**  
5,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars! 1,230 dollars! 10 of 1,000 dollars! 10 of 500 dollars! 20 of 300 dollars! 20 of 200 dollars! &c. &c.

Ticket only Five Dollars.  
A Certificate of a package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent for 65 Dollars—Packages of Shares in proportion.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,**  
For the Benefit of the Mechanics Academy. CLASS No. 1, for 1837. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Jan. 7, 1837.

**CAPITALS.**  
**35,000 DOLLARS!**  
7,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 4,200 dollars! 1,865 dollars!—25 of 1,000!

Tickets only 10 Dollars.  
A Certificate of a Package of 24 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$100. Halves Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

LOOK AT THIS! 100 Prizes of 1000 dollars!

100 Prizes of 1000 dollars!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1, For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Jan. 14, 1837.

**RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
**30,000 dollars!**  
8,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 100 of 1,000 dollars! 10 of 500 dollars!

Tickets only \$10.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets in this magnificent Scheme may be had for \$130. Packages of Shares in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME! 100

**30,000 dollars!**

50 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1 Endowing the Leshburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Jan. 21, 1837.

**CAPITALS.**  
30,000 Dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 3,110 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 2,000 dollars! 50 of 1,000 dollars! 20 of 500 dollars!

Tickets only \$10.  
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$130. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

Nearly as Many Prizes as Blanks.

14 Drawn Ballots in each 25 Tickets!

## CAPITAL \$30,000!!

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**

CLASS No. 1. For the Benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanical Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Jan. 28, 1837.

**CAPITALS.**  
30,000 dollars! 15,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 2,000 dollars! 10 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 15 Prizes of 600 dollars! 20 Prizes of 500 dollars! 20 of 400 dollars! 30 of 300 dollars! 50 of 200 dollars! &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars, shares in proportion. A Certificate of a Package of 22 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$130. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's House.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 139 Broadway, N. Y.

Blank warrants FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1836.

The meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, advertised to be held on Saturday last, was, in consequence of the inclement weather, adjourned until Monday the 9th January, to take into consideration the propriety of paving the Russell road to Centreville, when it is hoped all will attend, who feel any interest in the road.

The Legislature of Indiana has elected the Hon. Oliver H. Smith, Whig, Senator of the U. States, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Hon. William Hendricks, Van B. whose term will then expire. Mr. Smith was elected by the Van Buren vote, over G. W. Noble, who was an uncompromising Whig, with the assistance of the Whig votes. He is expected to act honestly.

The health of the President—Our last Washington Cry papers were only to the 7th. We have received the Baltimore Republican of the 12th, in which there is no mention made of the health of the President, from which we infer, that he is doing well—the last Globe having stated that he was slowly, though gradually improving.

Since writing the above, we have conversed with a lady who received a letter from Washington only six days since, which states, that General Jackson says, if his physicians would permit him to go out, he would be entirely well in a few days.

Homicide.—On Thursday evening last Mr. Owen Combs was stabbed in the corner of the eye, by Richard Mair, in Athens, of which wound he expired on Saturday night. The instrument used was a Sadler'sawl.

From Frankfort, we learn that there is a mass of business before the Legislature, but not much of importance fully matured.

Hon. Henry Clay was elected U. S. Senator for six years from the fourth of March next, by a joint vote of 76 to 54, over Mr. Guthrie of Louisville.

The Convention bill has passed the House of Representatives, and it is thought will become a law.

A bill amending the Charter of the city of Lexington has passed—also a bill for receiving and taking care of the U. States money, or such portion as is allotted by law to Kentucky. This apple of discord, we learn, is likely to perform its office, as there seem to be nearly as many plans for getting clear of the money as there are members. We would advise our legislators to consult the acts of Congress entrusting the money with them, and if these acts are not sufficiently explicit, to give a glance at the President's Message on that subject.

The Observer & Reporter, after having "attentively read the Message," says:

"Indeed it would have been a strange and unaccountable matter, if Andrew Jackson could put forth a paper, containing views of public policy, which would meet our approbation. We say such a circumstance would partake very much of the character of a miracle, because we never yet have seen any thing from him to approve, and we never expect to, with his notions of political economy, and public expediency."

Yet in the same article, that paper thus accords its approbation:

"The exhibit which is made of our Foreign relations shows that our country is again at peace with all the world, that our commerce is in a prosperous condition, and that nothing now threatens our peaceful relations. His views upon the subject of the contest now going on in Texas are not at all exceptionable, and the nonrecognition of Nacogdoches by our troops shows that the right spirit is felt and the true policy pursued by our country in regard to that controversy. Whatever may be the private feelings of the officers of our Government in regard to Texas and Mexico, they should remember that this nation can take no part either by word or deed. So far, therefore, we approve the President's views, and we have no doubts they are dictated by true policy."

The Editor of the Gazette did see the suggestion of the President, that certain Tennessee Volunteers ought to be remunerated by the country, but he did not, like the editors of the Reporter, (for which they have been before charged) "see what was not to be seen." If we understand the Message, the President alludes to the Tennesseans who volunteered to the Semble war, and were ordered by the Secretary of War, and not by Gen. Gaines. We are still of the opinion that the Kentuckians should be indemnified; and we cannot but believe, had the President been explicitly and correctly informed on the subject, he would

have taken some notice of it in his Message. But he has promised other Messages, and we have no fear that the gallant Kentuckians will be neglected.

The Indiana Electors have given their votes for Harrison and Granger, and the Virginia Electors, for Van Buren and Smith.

It is now reduced to a certainty, that Van Buren has been elected, by a large majority of both the Electors and voters of the United States. Johnson has not received a majority of the Electoral votes; but we believe he has a full majority of individual votes. The States of the Union will consequently have to decide between the veteran Colonel and Mr. Granger. That the result will be favorable to Johnson, we have but little doubt; yet it is not to be the case—if a majority of the Senators should give to New York the Vice Presidency, although the Kentuckian may have had a majority of the individual voters in the Union, a burst of reprobation, throughout the whole country, similar to that which followed the election of Mr. Adams, must be the consequence.

From the Charleston Courier of December 3.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA. COL. RANDALL, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the army in Florida, but who retires from his command on the near approach of the session of the Court of Appeals of Florida, arrived in this city this morning in the steam packet Dolphin, from St. Augustine, from whom we are indebted for the following interesting particulars of the movements of the army in that Territory.

Col. RANDALL is the bearer of despatches from Gov. CALL to the Department at Washington.

Friday, November 11th, the army, composed of the Tennessee Brigade, about 950 strong, of about 350 regular troops, 200 Floridians, and the regiment of Creek volunteers of about 630 warriors, marched from Fort Drane in pursuit of the enemy. On the 12th, the army encamped within three miles of the Withlacoochee, and opposite the point where the passage of the river was attempted on the 15th of the preceding month. Preparations were made for forcing a passage on the following morning.

On the next day (15th) the Tennessee Volunteer applied for men on the point of obtaining the honor of forcing the passage of the stream at the point, where, a month before, the high waters had baffled their attempt; when it being reported that the enemy had retired, they were detached to march and attack on the Negro town to the left, where also an ineffectual effort had been, the month before, made to cross, which had been prevented by the same cause.

The regiment of Creek volunteers, then supported by the greater part of regular troops, the whole under the command of Colonel Pierce, crossed the river with no opposition from the enemy, but in immense danger and peril from the intrinsic difficulties of the passage, the river, although about four feet lower than on the former visit of the army, presented still a most formidable and dangerous obstacle. It was about 220 yards wide, deep at all points, and swimming for about 50 yards, with a dense swamp on either bank. Four of the regular troops were drowned in effecting its passage.

On a report that trails of the enemy were discovered on the opposite bank, the Commander in Chief crossed the river with the mounted men, under command of Col. WARREN. No enemy, however, was found, the river had been deserted for some days by the hostile Indians, whose trails were discovered leading into Ochlockee and the Wahoo Swamp; no appearance of recent habitation or cultivation was visible.

The left division, under Gen. ARMSTRONG, encountered no opposition from the enemy in crossing the creek to the Negro town.

The creek was deep enough to swim their horses; Col. TROUSDALE's regiment crossed it, burnt two well built negro or Indian towns on the opposite side; after which the brigade retreated to the camp near the river. From the report of an old and infirm negro, left at this place by the enemy, it was ascertained that they had fled for the Wahoo Swamp on the approach of our army, carrying with them all their property and corn. From the same source we learnt that, at the previous affairs on the 13th of October, at the river and the creek, the loss of the enemy had been at the first 13, and at the last 34 killed.

Dispositions were then made to pursue the enemy in every direction, by which he could possibly retire. Col. PIERCE, with 250 of the regulars, the Creek right, and Col. WARREN's mounted men were ordered to pass out of the Cove, by the only practicable outlet in that direction, and after fully exploring the country south and west of the river, to re-unite with the army about the 19th or 20th near DAN'S battle ground, the Commander in Chief reserving the river, marched with the Tennessee brigade, two companies of artillery and the Florida footmen, and with the whole wagon train in search of the enemy, on the north side of the river, and towards the Wahoo swamp; both divisions marched on the 16th; on the 17th about noon a large party of the enemy was discovered near the line of march of the main army, encamped near a hammock. The

first regiment of Tennessee volunteers, under Colonel BAXBORN, then constituting the regiment, under the immediate command of General Armstrong, was instantly detached to attack the enemy, then distant about 400 yards. The enemy, though surprised, had time to withdraw themselves and a portion of their property into an adjoining hammock & swamp, where they awaited the approach of our men, who advanced rapidly to the encounter. Before the troops could dismount they were received with a severe fire from the enemy; the fire was promptly returned. The fight was vigorously maintained by the enemy firing from their covert upon our troops, but no charge being ordered and promptly executed by our men, in the most gallant manner, the enemy precipitately fled, leaving twenty dead in the wood, and all their horses and baggage. Other dead, and a great number wounded, were carried off by them during the fight, as indicated by numerous bloody trails. The pursuit was continued by our men westward, in water and mud, as long as the traces of the enemy could be followed.

At the beginning of the action, two companies of the 2d regiment and the companies of spies afterwards, were detached to the left, to cut off the retreat of the enemy, but the nature of the country prevented all efficient pursuit. The enemy were supposed to amount to from 150 to 200.

Orloss was one killed, and 10 wounded—one mortally. This was a very gallant affair, in which both officers and men behaved with the utmost spirit and in rapidity. After bringing off our killed and wounded, the army moved four miles on its route, and encamped. On the 18th, the Commander in Chief, after leaving the wagon train under a strong guard, marched, at the head of about 550 Tennesseans, consisting of Colonel TROUSDALE's regiment, principally footmen, and a part of the 1st regiment, and the companies of spies, all under the immediate command of General ARMSTRONG, into the Wahoo Swamp. About three miles from the camp, they struck into a large Indian trail, which led to the left, through two dense hammocks, and over two creeks, into a large field, surrounded on three sides by hammocks. The enemy, on our approach, were found to have just deserted the position, having set fire to their houses, which were then burning. Evidence of their presence in the hammock in front, was soon alluded, and the fire was quickly turned to attack them.

The footmen, under Colonel TROUSDALE, were formed in open order to charge into the hammock, while the horsemen on the right and left were thrown back to protect the flank, and to act as a corps of reserve. Before our troops had received their final orders to advance, they were saluted with a tremendous fire along their whole front from the opposite hammock. After exchanging shots with the enemy for a short time, and slowly advancing upon them, on receiving the order to charge, our troops rushed forward with a shout to the wood, and were soon closely engaged in a deadly combat. Nearly at the same moment, a heavy fire was opened on both flanks, and soon after, a large party of the enemy—at least 50 in number—boldly threw themselves in the rear; following the courageous example of their comrades in the front, the horsemen on the right and left quickly dismounted and charged into the wood. The action was maintained on all sides with great animation and effect, for about 40 or 50 minutes, when the enemy was driven at all points; a small company of men, commanded by Capt. Fletcher, being led off from the left flank, charged down and dispersed the enemy in the rear. The enemy in front were driven completely through the hammock, and pursued as long as they could be seen or heard, after which they retired in good order to the field, bringing off their dead & wounded; our loss was three killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy left dead on the field twenty-five, and others were doubtless carried off; of their wounded we could form no estimate. This was really a most brilliant affair. The enemy could not have been less than from 600 to 700 men; at the same moment their fire covered our entire front and both flanks, while a large party openly exhibited themselves in the rear. At this point of ground in the centre of the field, occupied by the General and his Staff, the balls were distinctly seen and heard to strike and cross each other from three sides at the same moment. The extent of the ground, and the open order taken by our troops, together with the success of our charge, alone prevented the enemy from obtaining a decided advantage from their position and numerical superiority.

No terms can do justice to the gallantry of the troops on the occasion. Whenever the enemy could be found, they were promptly charged upon, and followed even to the very depths of their hammocks and swamps. Thus ended the first battle of the Wahoo Swamp. The lateness of the hour, ignorance of the country, the fatigue of the men, and the exhaustion of their ammunition, prevented the army from following up the advantage. The army was marched back to camp, which it reached at a late hour of the night.

The next day, the 19th, the army marched to the place appointed for its junction with the right division under Col. PIERCE, near DAN'S battle ground, a position more formidable for the renewed attack meditated on the Wahoo swamp. The junction was effected late the next day, and preparations were then made for a hasty march into the swamp,

which alone, the reduced state of supplies would justify.

On the 21st, after leaving a sufficient guard over the baggage train and wounded, the army marched in three columns into the swamp—the Tennesseans for the right, the regulars, with Col. WARREN's mounted men, the centre, and Col. PIERCE, and the Creek regiment the left. On reaching the scene of conflict of the 18th, the enemy showed themselves ready to renew the fight. The Tennesseans and regulars formed on the right and centre, and advanced steadily towards the hammock in line of battle, and were met by a general fire from the enemy on their whole front. Without pausing, and without firing a gun, they marched into the hammock, and poured a destructive fire on the enemy. The charge was irresistible; the enemy fled and scattered.

So soon as the direction of their retreat was discovered, Col. PIERCE, with his division and Creek Indians, were ordered to pursue, and, soon after, Col. TROUSDALE, with his regiment, and Col. WARREN, with the Florida horsemen, were sent to support them. The greater part of the regulars and the Tennesseans unfortunately took a trail to the right, by which they became involved in an almost impassable morass where no horse could move, and where the men were wading breast deep in mud and water.

A small body of Creek Indians on the left led by Lt. Col. BROWN, taking a better path over firm ground, followed closely upon the enemy and found them strongly posted in a cypress swamp, with a deep creek in front, and flanked by two deep boggy ponds; there they were briskly charged upon by the Creeks, and the gallant Major MONROE, in attempting to cross the creek fell dead in the stream, and his waters closed over him. Some others of the Indians fell at the same time, and it was soon discovered that the party was too small even to defend their own ground against the enemy without a desperate struggle. Two companies of Florida militia, under command of Capt. GROVES and Lt. MYNICK, following some companies of artillery, under Major GARDNER, Captains TOMKINS, PORTER, and Lt. LEE, and by Col. WARREN with his mounted men coming successive in action, enabled our men to sustain the unequal conflict.

A desperate struggle ensued, sustained with great animation on both sides, when the superiority of our fire was soon exhibited: the arrival of Colonel PIERCE with the reserve of his battalion, and of Colonel TROUSDALE with the Tennesseans, so soon as they could extricate themselves from the morass, rendered their superiority still more apparent, and almost silenced the fire of the enemy, yet the passage was not gained; for all previous attempts to turn or pass it had failed, and its practicability was unascertained; the hostile chiefs were distinctly heard by the friendly Indians encouraging their warriors, with assurances that if the whites would not pass it, and appearances all led to the same conclusion. The officer in command of the troops engaged, decided that the attempt should not be made at so late an hour of the day, with an entire ignorance of the country behind, and they accordingly withdrew their men after carrying off the dead and wounded, they retired without molestation from the enemy, and were then ordered by the commanding General to form in the adjoining field.

In this last affair, our loss was considerable, compared with any previous fight; besides the heroic MONROE, two of the Creek Indians were killed. Captain ROSS of the Marines, commanding a company in the same regiment, was severely wounded in the thigh. Five of the regulars were killed, and seven of them wounded, including Captain MARLAP. The Tennesseans sustained a loss of one killed, and eight wounded. By far the greatest loss, on our part, was sustained in the last conflict, where our brave troops were, for a long time, engaged in an unequal conflict with the enemy, before their comrades could come to their support, and when, during the whole time, they had to contend against the greatest natural disadvantages of position.

The loss of the enemy was ascertained to be ten left dead on the field from which they were routed; their loss on the other side of the stream, cannot of course be certainly known, but must of necessity have been great, from the tremendous fire poured in upon them so long, both from front and flanks.

This army may also boast that in all its marches through the country, encountered as it was by an immense baggage train, the enemy, on no occasion, dared to assail; nor did he, in any instance, cut off any of its detachments or convoys. We further learn that the army is now at Volusia, receiving ample supplies of provisions.

Should General Jessup, of whom nothing had been heard since his arrival at Tampa, be in a condition to follow up our blow on the Withlacoochee and Wahoo, into the very heart of which our trials will conduct him, the result may prove decisive. The enemy, weakened, defeated, and dispirited, can offer no effective resistance to the fine army commanded by that able officer.

a wonderful manner, midst the greatest sufferings and privations, under an extreme prostration of bodily strength.

The Governor of Arkansas has issued a proclamation, ordering all the straggling and unsettled Indians to "depart beyond the limits of the State, under the penalties prescribed by law."

The Arkansas Gazette says that 13,000 or 14,000 Creek Indians are about to pass through that State, to their country west of the Mississippi.

At Cumovas, in Dalmatia, there is now living a shepherd 116 years old, with a son in his 70th year. His memory is fresh and his sight excellent; he has only lost two teeth, and still leads his flocks every day to their pasture. At the social meetings of the Morlachian villagers, where a good deal of drinking takes place he yields to no one in giving toasts, and in pledging his friends.

Case of Slender.—An interesting case of slander was recently tried at the Petersburg Va. Superior Court. The action was brought, says the Baltimore American, by Mr. Mills, for slanderous words uttered by the defendant's wife, in reference to the plaintiff's daughter. The case excited much interest, and after occupying the attention of the court for a period of eight days, was brought to a close on Saturday last when the Jury, after the absence of a few minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages, to the amount of five thousand dollars. A "special verdict" or statement accompanied this verdict, in which the jury expressed in the strongest terms their entire confidence in the innocence of the accused.

Five thousand dollars damages! A pretty severe punishment, though perhaps a just one.—N. Y. Times.

A heavy day.—Saturday was one of the heaviest days known to our merchants for many years. Nearly Eight Millions of Dollars were due to our various Banks by individuals, the whole of which, notwithstanding the severe pressure in the money market, was paid in. This is highly honorable to the character of our merchants, and exhibits, in bold relief, the wealth and unbounded resources which they possess. We have no fears in predicting that ere long the money market will be perfectly easy.—H.

The Steamboat Gen. Gaines, arrived here yesterday morning from New Orleans, after the unprecedented passage of seven days fifteen and a half hours. On former fellow-citizen, Col. C. L. HARRISON, A. Sidney Johnston, Adjutant General of the Texas Army, and the Hon. William H. Wharton, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from the Texas Republic, with his family and his Secretary, J. M. Wolfe, Esq., arrived in the Gen. Gaines, having come from the mouth of the Brazos in less than 12 days' constant travel—a proof that Texas is a nearer neighbor than some suppose her. These gentlemen state, that the Texas Congress is proceeding with great harmony and despatch; that the three departments are in regular governmental operation; and that universal confidence and quiet prevail throughout the Republic. Mr. Wharton is clothed with ample power to negotiate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, or to frame treaties. He proceeds without loss of time to Washington City. The New Orleans Bulletin says, that in the selection of Col. Wharton as the organ of communication with our government, Texas has shown herself capable of choosing an individual whose enlarged information, ardent and enlightened patriotism, and thorough knowledge of the capacity and condition of his fellow-citizens, qualify him in every way to promote essentially the interests of his country.—[Louisville Journal.]

The New York Era relates a story of a sailor on board a man-of-war being punished (with the cat o' nine tails, we suppose) while his wife stood calmly by and witnessed the operation without a tear, or with only a visible sign of grief. The other women on board, being indignant at such a want of feeling, held a court martial on their hard hearted sister, and sentenced her to two dozen, which they administered themselves. The women know what is what.

BURNING THE SCRIPTURES.—The Greek clergy at one of the missionary stations, as we have recently learned, required the people to bring in all the books which they had obtained of the missionaries, and caused them all, to the number of 5 or 6 hundred copies, spelling books, geographical, arithmetic, pentateuchs, psalters, New Testament, &c. to be burnt in the church yard.

A PARANOID—"Waiter," said a young fellow, going into a coffee house one rainy day. "I hope you have got a good fire, for I am confoundedly wet, and let me have something to drink directly, for I am confoundedly dry also."

Rule of Study.—Never write on a subject without first having read yourself full of it; and never read on a subject till you have thought yourself hungry on it.

BENJ. GRAY, Esq. Will you inform the citizens in the ward in which you are a candidate, whether you will use all means in your power, to restore to them their rights in opening the street which was unjustly taken from them by the Trustees of Transylvania University?

CITIZENS OF WARD NO. 2.

## VOTERS OF SECOND WARD.

You are hereby requested to meet this evening, Monday the 19th inst. at Giran's Ball Room, at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent you in the City Council for the ensuing year.—Also, a Mayor, the self nominated (Ticket for all the wards notwithstanding) this is our right let us assert it. A full meeting is expected.  
Dec. 19, 1836.

## TO POSTS.

The Token & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR and a years subscription to the Kentucky Gazette, will be given for the Lost NEW YEARS ADDRESS, to its PATRON'S, to be in by the 20th December next.

## THE CARRIER.

MARRIED.—(Under 18th Dec. by Rev. T. P. Dudley, Mr. W. H. H. Wright, to Miss Sarah Ann Hatley, daughter of Mr. James Hatley of Clarke county.

DIED.—At Mobile, Mrs. BARBARA B. GAINES, consort of E. L. Gaines.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday, December 28. WILL be sold at the Factory of Smith and Payne, in Lexington, SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, being three young men and three boys, about 14 years of age—also some first rate Milch Cows; a number of very fine Hogs, mostly Sows and Pigs; our new Two Horse Wagon; a Barouche and Harness; also, House and Kitchen Furniture.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.  
Dec. 19, 1836.—R1-31



## NOTICE.

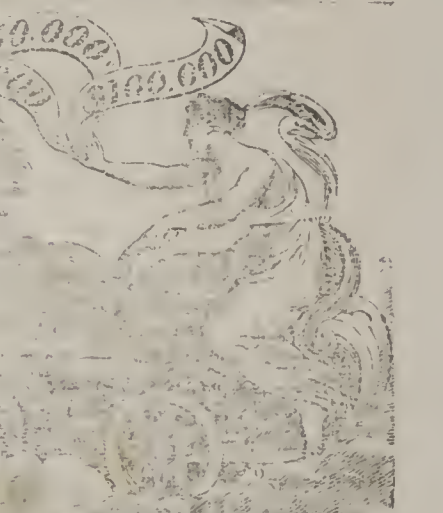
THE Members of the FAYETTE COUNTY SABINE COMPANY, belonging to the Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, are respectfully requested to meet at the Coffee House, under Giran's Ball Room, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. the 21st inst. for the purpose of memorializing Congress through the medium of our State Legislature, on the subject of reimbursement (and for actual services,) but readiness to serve, expense and other matters. Companies comprising the Regiment are requested to call Meetings within their respective beats, and co-operate with us in bringing this matter before our Legislature. Papers favorable, where such companies were enrolled, are requested to insert this notice.  
J. W. FORBES, Lt.  
Dec. 19, 1836.—R1-31

## TAKEN UP.

BY John Graves, on the waters of Shannan's Run, a RED COW, with a short tail, some white under her belly and on her jaws, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, appraised to twenty dollars before me, a Justice of the peace for Fayette county.  
WM. STANHOPE, J. p.  
Nov. 1, 1836.—R2-21

This Cow was appraised by Lewis Sanders, and has been about in the neighborhood near a year.

A GOOD lot of BOOKS, SPANISH SECTIONS, &c. will be sold at Bradford's Auction Store on the evening of Saturday next, at candle light.  
Lex Dec 15, 1836.—R3-11



## A Splendid Chance for a SPECULATION.

\$40,000  
15,000 10,000  
100 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class No. 4, for 1836,—to be decided by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, No. 8, for 1836.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Dec. 17, 1836.  
Drawing Superintended by Commissioners appointed by the State.

## GRAND SCHEME.

One Prize of 40,000 DOLLARS;			
1 Prize of 15,000	is	15,000	
1 " 10,000	"	10,000	
1 " 5,000	"	5,000	
1 " 2,500	"	2,500	
2 " 2,000	"	4,000	
3 " 1,500	"	4,500	
5 " 1,200	"	6,000	
100 " 1,000	"	100,000	
20 " 300	"	6,000	
85 " 200	"	17,000	
63 " 80	"	5,040	
63 " 60	"	3,780	
126 " 50	"	6,300	
126 " 40	"	5,040	
3,780 " 20	"	75,600	
23,436 " 10	"	234,360	

27,814 prizes amounting to 540,200 Whole Tickets \$10—Halves \$5  
Orders from the country promptly executed to, and drawing sent as soon as received where requested. Please address  
ANDREW WILLIS, Louisville, Ky.  
Office No. 4, Jacob's Row, Pearl, late Hands Street.  
Dec 15, 1836.—R3-61



